

WISDOM RANCH (PWS 6120029)

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT FINAL REPORT

June 13, 2006



**State of Idaho
Department of Environmental Quality**

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Executive Summary

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), under the Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments of 1996, is requiring the State of Idaho to assess the potential susceptibility to contamination of all public water systems (PWS).

The primary objective of these source water assessments is to provide information that public water systems can use to develop and implement local Drinking Water Protection Plans. By evaluating land use, system construction, and existing hydrologic and geologic conditions, systems are scored *high*, *medium*, or *low* in terms of their susceptibility to contamination.

What Was Assessed

This report evaluates “A” Spring of the Wisdom Ranch community water system (PWS No. 6120029), located west of Arco, Idaho approximately 15 miles. The system serves approximately 26 people through 1 unmetered connection.

How Susceptibility Scores Were Determined

Spring susceptibility was scored in two areas:

- Spring system construction
- Land use (type and amount) above the spring’s aquifer. Land use can differ among drinking water sources, so separate scores are given for each of four types of contaminants:
 - Inorganic contaminants (IOCs), such as nitrates and arsenic
 - Volatile organic contaminants (VOCs), such as petroleum products
 - Synthetic organic contaminants (SOCs), such as pesticides
 - Microbial contaminants, such as bacteria

Scores for This Assessment

The final scores are as follows:

Drinking Water Source	Susceptibility Scores ¹								
	System Construction	Potential Contaminant Inventory/Land Use				Final Susceptibility Ranking			
		IOC	VOC	SOC	Microbials	IOC	VOC	SOC	Microbials
“A” Spring	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L

¹H = High Susceptibility, M = Moderate Susceptibility, L = Low Susceptibility,
IOC = inorganic chemical, VOC = volatile organic chemical, SOC = synthetic organic chemical

Final susceptibility for “A” Spring rated **low** for IOCs, VOCs, SOCs and microbial contaminants. System construction rated **low susceptibility** for the spring. Based upon the number and type of potential contaminant sources found within time-of-travel zones (zones indicating the number of years necessary for a particle of water to reach a drinking water source), land use for “A” Spring rated **low susceptibility** for IOCs, VOCs, SOCs, and microbial bacteria. See Table 2, page 10, for a complete listing of these sources.

Summary of Laboratory Test Results for the System

A review of the system’s laboratory tests, using the Safe Drinking Water Information System State (SDWISS), revealed the following:

- Tested water revealed no VOC, SOCs, or repeat detections of microbial bacteria in “A” Spring.
- The IOC nitrate has been detected in tested water. Concentrations of the potential contaminant are below

maximum contaminant levels.

How to Use These Results

This assessment is provided as information regarding Wisdom Ranch’s drinking water and should be used as a planning tool, taken into account with local knowledge and concerns, to develop and implement appropriate protection measures for this source.

DEQ strongly encourages each PWS to use the assessment report to develop a *Source Water Protection Plan*, which is a community-derived and proactive strategy to protect drinking water. Protection plans can help avoid drinking water contamination and reduce expensive treatment/replacement costs.

Protection plans can also help educate the served community. Many people have an “out of sight, out of mind” mentality, but improper disposal of certain chemicals can cause health impacts. For instance, concentrations of some contaminants, as small as a few parts-per-billion, can be higher than allowable limits.

These results should not be used as an absolute measure of risk, nor should they be used to undermine public confidence in the water system. A particular rating DOES NOT imply that any regulatory or legal actions will occur.

Suggested Activities to Protect Your Drinking Water

Drinking water protection activities should first focus on correcting any deficiencies outlined in the *sanitary survey*. Due to the time involved with the movement of ground water, drinking water protection activities should be aimed at long-term management strategies, even though these strategies may not yield results in the near term.

System operators should do the following:

- Maintain a 100-foot radius (IDAPA 58.01.08.900.01) clear of all potential contaminants around the springbox.
- Identify and consider all possible sources of contamination not identified in this report, such as septic system effluent and document those sources to identify potential contaminant threats that could impact the Wisdom Ranch drinking water sources.
- Correct any deficiencies included in the sanitary surveys—such as proper fencing, drainage diversion, and smooth nosed sample taps—as part of the water system’s drinking water protection efforts.
- Carefully monitor and deal with any contaminant spills within the spring’s capture zone.
- Work with state and local agencies if the spring’s capture zone(s) are outside the direct jurisdiction of your PWS.
- Locate new drinking water sources in areas with as few potential sources of contamination as possible, and ensure that each new site is reserved and protected.

A strong public education program should also be a primary focus of any drinking water protection plan, as most capture zones contain at least some urban and residential land uses. Public education topics could include:

- Proper lawn and garden care practices
- Household hazardous waste disposal methods
- Proper care and maintenance of septic systems
- The importance of water conservation

Resources and Assistance

There are multiple resources available to help communities implement protection programs, including the Drinking Water Academy of the EPA. Drinking water protection activities for agriculture should be coordinated with the Idaho State Department of Agriculture, the Soil Conservation Commission, the local Soil and Water Conservation District, and the Natural Resources Conservation Service.

WISDOM RANCH (PWS 6120029): SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT FINAL REPORT

For assistance in developing protection strategies, contact DEQ's Idaho Falls Regional Office or the Idaho Rural Water Association.

Idaho Falls Regional DEQ Office (208) 528-2650

State DEQ Office (208) 373-0502

Website: <http://www.deq.idaho.gov/>

Water suppliers serving fewer than 10,000 persons may contact Melinda Harper (mlharper@idahoruralwater.com), Idaho Rural Water Association, at 1-208-343-7001 for assistance with drinking water protection (formerly wellhead protection) strategies.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT FOR THE WISDOM RANCH WATER SYSTEM IN BUTTE COUNTY, IDAHO

Section 1. Introduction - Basis for Assessment

The following sections contain information necessary to understand how and why this assessment was conducted. **It is important to review this information to understand what the ranking of this source means.** A map showing the delineated source water assessment area and the inventory of significant potential sources of contamination identified within that area are shown in Figure 1. The list of significant potential contaminant source categories used to develop the assessment is included as Table 2 in Appendix A.

Level of Accuracy and Purpose of the Assessment

The Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) is required by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to assess every public water system (PWS) source in Idaho for their relative susceptibility to contaminants regulated by the Safe Drinking Water Act. This assessment is based on a land use inventory of the delineated assessment area; sensitivity factors associated with the drinking water source and local aquifer characteristics. The resources and time available to accomplish assessments are limited. Therefore, an in-depth, site-specific investigation to identify each significant potential source of contamination for every public water supply system is not possible. **This assessment should be used as a planning tool, taken into account with local knowledge and concerns, to develop and implement appropriate protection measures for this source. The results should not be used as an absolute measure of risk and they should not be used to undermine public confidence in the PWS.**

The ultimate goal of the assessment is to provide data to local communities to develop a protection strategy for their drinking water supply system. DEQ recognizes that pollution prevention activities generally require less time and money to implement than treatment of a public water supply system once it has been contaminated. DEQ also encourages communities to balance resource protection with economic growth and development. The decision as to the amount and types of information necessary to develop a drinking water protection program should be determined by the local community and be based upon its own needs and limitations. Wellhead or drinking water protection is one facet of a comprehensive growth plan, and it can complement ongoing local planning efforts.

Section 2. Conducting the Assessment

General Description of the Source Water Quality

Wisdom Ranch, PWS# 6120029, is a community drinking water system located in Butte County, approximately 15 miles west of the City of Arco, Idaho (Figure 1). The water system serves about 26 people through 1 unmetered connection.

According to the State Safe Drinking Water Information System, no synthetic organic contaminants (SOCs), volatile organic contaminants (VOCs), or microbial bacteria have ever been detected in “A” Spring. The inorganic contaminant (IOC) nitrate have been detected in tested water; however concentrations of have been below maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) set by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

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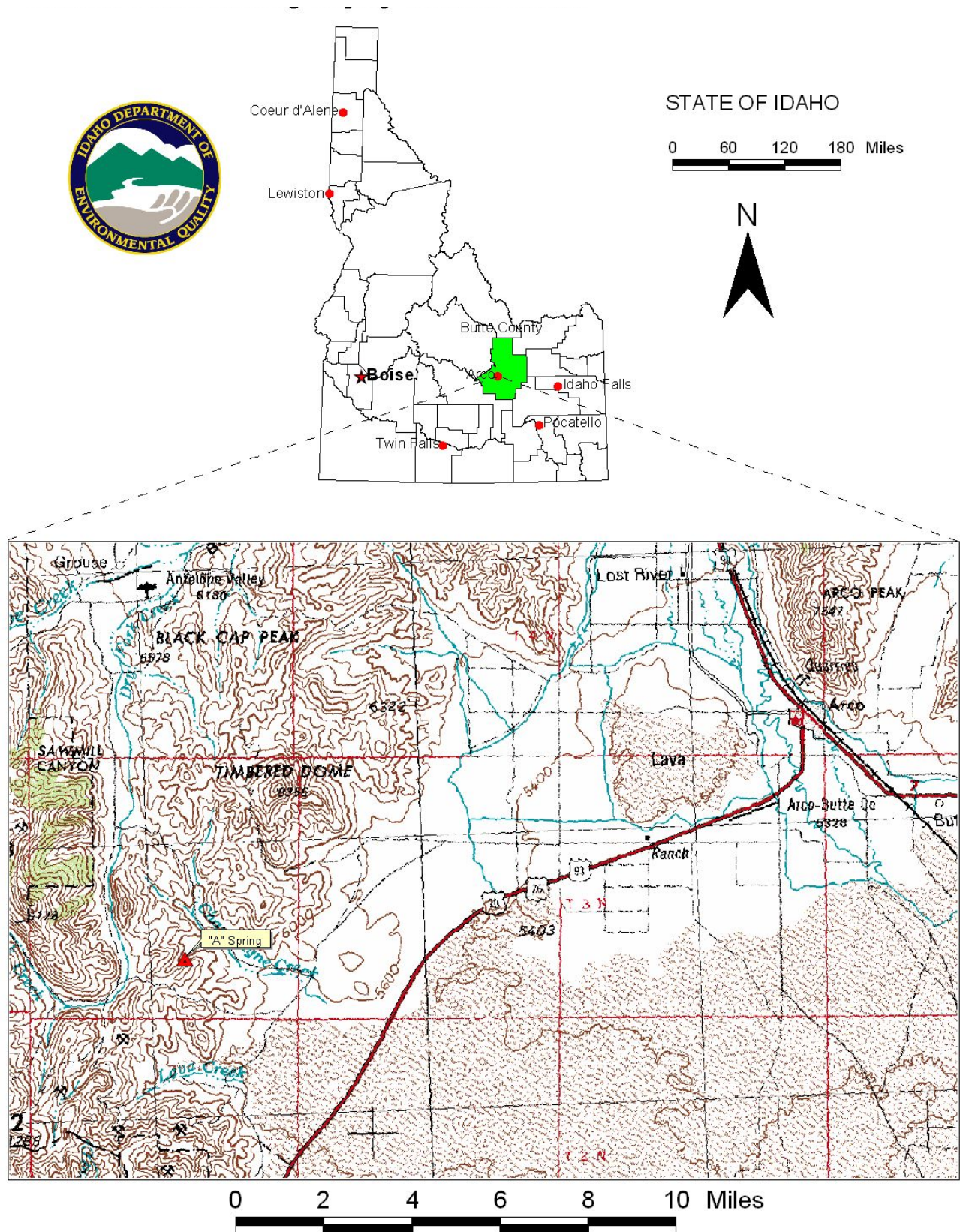


Figure 1. Geographic location of Wisdom Ranch, PWS# 6120029.

Defining the Zones of Contribution—Delineation

The delineation process establishes the physical area around a drinking water source that will become the focal point of the assessment. The process includes mapping the boundaries of the zone of contribution into time-of-travel (TOT) zones (zones indicating the number of years necessary for a particle of water to reach a pumping well) for water in the aquifer.

DEQ defined the zones of water contribution by using a refined computer model approved by the EPA in determining the 3-year (Zone IB), 6-year (Zone II), and 10-year (Zone III) TOT zones for water associated with the Wisdom Ranch water system.

The computer model used site-specific data, assimilated from a variety of sources, including well logs (when available) and hydrogeologic reports.

Generally, ground water in this area flows in an easterly direction. The modeled delineation for “A” Spring extends approximately 2 miles westward, and encompasses an area up to approximately 1 mile wide (see Figure 2). The actual data used to determine the source water assessment delineation area is available from DEQ upon request (DEQ, 2006).

Identifying Potential Sources of Contamination

A potential source of contamination is defined as any facility or activity that stores, uses, or produces, as a product or by-product, the contaminants regulated under the Safe Drinking Water Act and has a sufficient likelihood of releasing such contaminants at levels that could pose a concern relative to drinking water sources.

The goal of the inventory process is to locate and describe those facilities, land uses, and environmental conditions that are potential sources of ground water contamination. The potential contaminant source locations within the delineation areas were obtained from existing databases and field surveys conducted by DEQ.

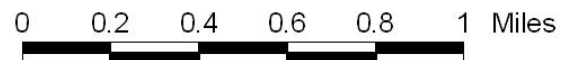
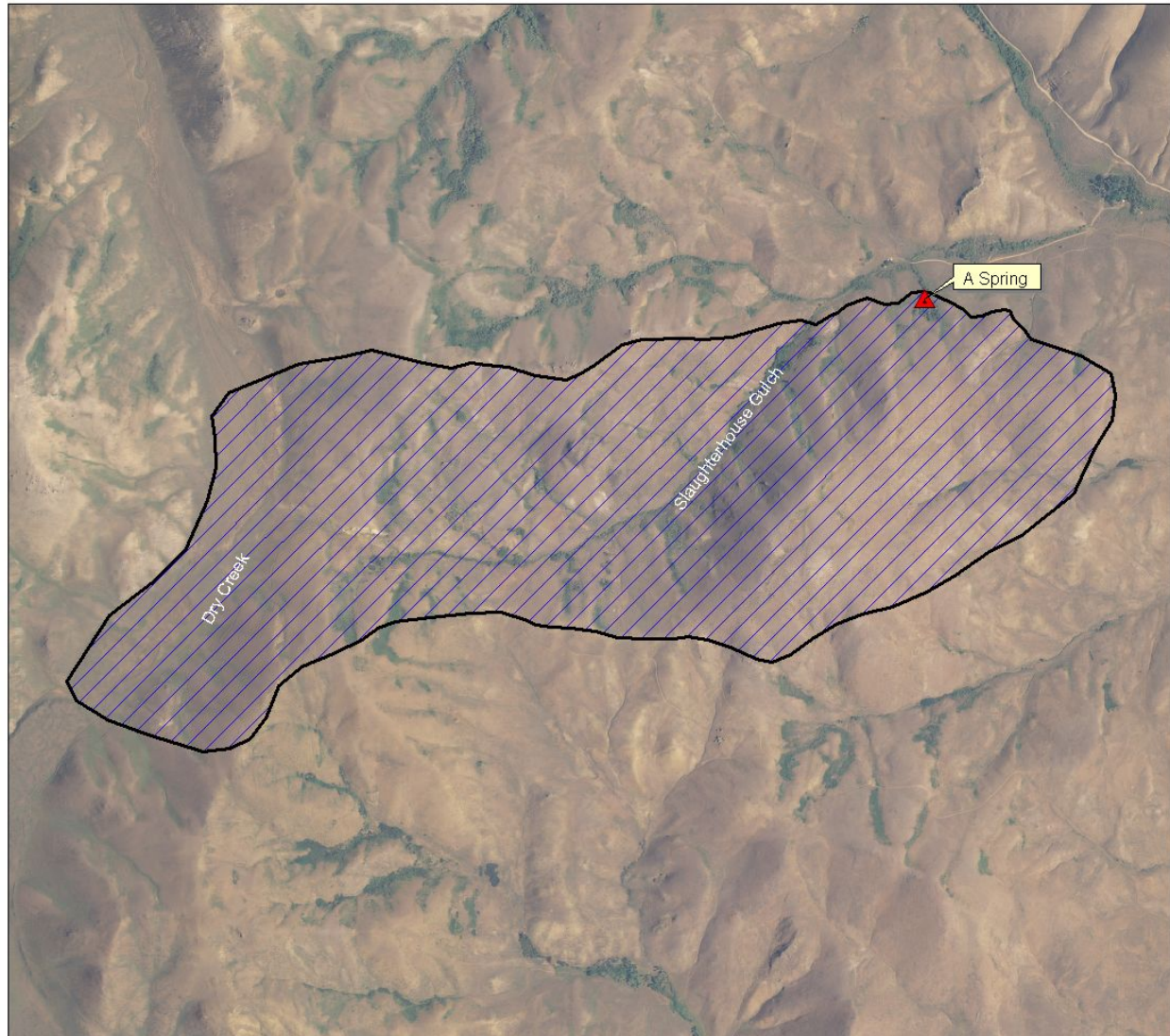
It is important to understand that a release may never occur from a potential source of contamination provided best management practices are used by the facility. Many potential sources of contamination are regulated at the federal level, state level, or both to reduce the risk of release. Therefore, when a business, facility, or property is identified as a potential contaminant source, this should not be interpreted to mean that this business, facility, or property is in violation of any local, state, or federal environmental law or regulation. What it does mean is that the potential for contamination exists due to the nature of the business, industry, or operation.

There are a number of methods that water systems can use to work cooperatively with potential sources of contamination, such as educational visits and inspections of stored materials. Many owners of such facilities may not even be aware that they are located near a public water supply source.

Contaminant Source Inventory Process

A two-phased contaminant inventory for “A” Spring was conducted during April 2006. For reference, the spring location, TOT zones, and potential contaminant sources are included in Figure 2 and Appendix A, Table 2.

- The first phase involved identifying and documenting potential contaminant sources within the water system's source water assessment area through the use of computer databases and geographic information system (GIS) maps developed by DEQ.
- The second phase, or *enhanced*, portion of the inventory involved contacting the water system. At the time of the enhanced inventory, no additional potential contaminant sources were identified.



PWS# 6120029
A Spring

Figure 2. Wisdom Ranch "A" Spring delineation and potential contamination sources.

Section 3. Susceptibility Analyses

The susceptibility of the spring to contamination was ranked as *high*, *moderate*, or *low* risk according to the following considerations:

- Spring construction
- Land use characteristics
- Potentially significant contaminant sources

The susceptibility rankings are specific to a particular potential contaminant or category of contaminants. Therefore, a high susceptibility rating relative to one potential contaminant does not mean that the water system is at the same risk for all other potential contaminants. The relative ranking that is derived for each drinking water source is a qualitative, screening-level step that, in many cases, uses generalized assumptions and best professional judgment. The following summaries describe the rationale for the susceptibility ranking. The susceptibility analysis worksheets have been included in Appendix B of this assessment.

Spring Construction

Spring construction scores are determined by evaluating whether the spring has been constructed according to Idaho Code (IDAPA 58.01.08.04) and if the spring's water is exposed to any potential contaminants from the time it exits the bedrock to when it enters the distribution system.

If the spring's intake structure, infiltration gallery, and housing are located and constructed in such a manner as to be permanent and protect it from all potential contaminants, is contained within a fenced area of at least 100 feet in diameter, and is protected from all surface water by diversions, berms, etc., then Idaho Code is being met and the score will be lower.

If the spring's water comes in contact with the open atmosphere before it enters the distribution system, it receives a higher score. Likewise, if the spring's water is piped directly from the bedrock to the distribution system or is collected in a protected spring box without any contact to potential surface-related contaminants, the score is lower.

According to the 2002 sanitary survey, "A" Spring consists of a six-foot section of perforated 4-inch PVC pipe that is directly connected to the distribution system. In 2002, Wisdom Ranch was instructed to install a protective fencing around the spring a distance of at least 50 feet and grade the hillside above the spring to eliminate any surface water from potentially contaminating drinking water.

"A" Spring rated **low susceptibility** for system construction. Water is collected from the ground and goes directly into the distribution system. It was assumed that Wisdom Ranch has completed the fencing and land grading requirements outlined in the 2002 sanitary survey.

Potential Contaminant Sources and Land Use

The potential contaminant sources and land use within the delineated zones of water contribution are assessed to determine each source's susceptibility. When agriculture is the predominant land use in the area, this may increase the likelihood of agricultural wastewater infiltrating the ground water system. Agricultural land is counted as a source of leachable contaminants and points are assigned to this rating based on the percentage of agricultural land.

In terms of potential contaminant sources and land use, "A" Spring rated **low susceptibility** for IOCs (e.g., nitrates, arsenic), VOCs (e.g., petroleum products), SOCs (e.g., pesticides), and for microbial contaminants (e.g., bacteria). The only potential contaminant source existing within the delineated capture zone includes Dry Creek.

A complete list of the potential contaminant sources is included in Appendix A of this report (Table 2, page 10). The map shown in Figure 2 symbolizes the potential contaminant sources within the spring's capture zones. The contaminant sources have been labeled with unique map identifiers (i.e., Map IDs) to reference with the corresponding list of potential contaminant sources in Appendix A.

Final Susceptibility Ranking

Detection above a drinking water standard MCL, any detection of a VOC or SOC, or a confirmed microbial detection at the drinking water source will automatically give a high susceptibility rating, despite the land use of the area, because a pathway for contamination already exists. Additionally, potential contaminant sources within 50 feet of a drinking water source will automatically lead to a high susceptibility rating. Having multiple potential contaminant sources in the 0- to 3-year TOT zone (Zone IB) contributes greatly to the overall ranking.

Susceptibility Summary

In terms of total susceptibility, "A" Spring rated **low susceptibility** for IOCs, VOCs, SOCs and microbial contaminants. The system construction rated **low susceptibility**. The potential contaminant/land use scores were **low susceptibility** for IOCs, VOCs, SOCs, and microbial sources. Refer to Table 1 for a summary of the Wisdom Ranch "A" Spring susceptibility evaluation.

Table 1. Summary of Wisdom Ranch "A" Spring susceptibility evaluation.

Drinking Water Source	Susceptibility Scores ¹								
	System Construction	Potential Contaminant Inventory/Land Use				Final Susceptibility Ranking			
		IOC	VOC	SOC	Microbials	IOC	VOC	SOC	Microbials
"A" Spring	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L

¹H = High Susceptibility, M = Moderate Susceptibility, L = Low Susceptibility; IOC = Inorganic chemical, VOC = Volatile organic chemical, SOC = Synthetic organic chemical

There are no major issues affecting tested water from this system. For the purposes of this report, any detection of a VOC or SOC illustrates an existing contamination pathway. According to SDWISS, no VOCs, SOCs, or microbial bacteria have ever been detected in the spring. The IOC nitrate has been detected, but at concentrations below MCLs set by EPA.

Section 4. Options for Drinking Water Protection

This source water assessment should be used as a basis for determining appropriate new protection measures or re-evaluating existing protection efforts. No matter what the susceptibility ranking a source receives, protection is always important. Whether the source is currently located in a "pristine" area or an area with numerous industrial and/or agricultural land uses that require education and surveillance, the way to ensure good water quality in the future is to act now to protect valuable water supply resources.

Characteristics of an Effective Drinking Water Protection Program

An effective drinking water protection program is tailored to the particular drinking water protection area. A community with a fully developed drinking water protection program will incorporate many strategies.

Drinking water protection activities for Wisdom Ranch should first focus on correcting any deficiencies outlined in the sanitary survey. The purpose of this survey is to inspect a water system every five years, to evaluate the physical condition of that water system's components and its capacity.

Surface water sources located within 200 feet of a drinking water source can be a potential source for contamination. Streams, canals, or ditches can transport many types of chemical contaminants that can move quickly, infiltrate soils, and possibly be drawn into ground water.

Any on-site septic systems should be identified and evaluated with respect to effluent discharge near a drinking water source.

Protection of the area near a drinking water source is crucial, but all aspects of the water system are equally important: other deficiencies can include acquiring a certified Substitute Responsible in Charge Operator, having the ability to isolate the pressure tanks, and developing a written cross connection control program. Furthermore, developing a cross connection control plan will assist the water system in educating homeowners about back flow prevention devices to help reduce the possibility of used water entering distribution lines.

Focus on Long-Term Management Strategies

Due to the time involved with the movement of ground water, drinking water protection activities should be aimed at long-term management strategies, even though these strategies may not yield results in the near future. It is therefore recommended that Wisdom Ranch consider developing a drinking water protection plan.

Important aspects of a drinking water protection plan include documenting and ranking the potential contaminant sources, outlining best management practices, and educating residents about their drinking water. Multiple resources are available to help communities develop a drinking water protection plan, including the Drinking Water Academy of the EPA. Working with the County, the local Soil Conservation District, and vicinity landowners will better inform the water system of chemicals that may be used, stored, or applied near the drinking water drinking water source.

A community must incorporate a variety of strategies in order to develop a comprehensive drinking water protection plan, be they regulatory in nature (e.g., zoning, permitting) or non-regulatory in nature (e.g., good housekeeping, public education, specific best management practices). For assistance in protection strategies, please contact the DEQ Idaho Falls Regional Office or the Idaho Rural Water Association (IRWA).

Assistance

Public water supplies and others may call the following DEQ offices with questions about this assessment and to request assistance with developing and implementing a local protection plan. In addition, draft protection plans may be submitted to the DEQ office for preliminary review and comments.

Idaho Falls Regional DEQ Office (208) 528-2650

State DEQ Office (208) 373-0502

Website: <http://www.deq.state.id.us>

Water suppliers serving fewer than 10,000 persons may contact Melinda Harper (harperm@idahoruralwater.com) with IRWA, at (208) 343-7001, for assistance with drinking water protection strategies.

List of Acronyms and Definitions

AST (Aboveground Storage Tanks) – Sites with aboveground storage tanks.

bgs (Below Ground Surface) – Depth below the surface of the ground.

Business Mailing List – This list contains potential contaminant sites identified through a yellow pages database search of standard industry codes (SIC).

CERCLIS – This includes sites considered for listing under the **Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA)**. CERCLA, more commonly known as “Superfund” is designed to clean up hazardous waste sites that are on the national priority list (NPL).

Cyanide Site – DEQ permitted and known historical sites/facilities using cyanide.

Dairy – Sites included in the primary contaminant source inventory represent those facilities regulated by Idaho State Department of Agriculture (ISDA) and may range from a few heads to several thousand head of milking cows.

Deep Injection Well – Injection wells regulated under the Idaho Department of Water Resources generally for the disposal of storm water runoff or agricultural field drainage.

Enhanced Inventory – Enhanced inventory locations are potential contaminant source sites added by the water system. These can include new sites not captured during the primary contaminant inventory, or corrected locations for sites not properly located during the primary contaminant inventory. Enhanced inventory sites can also include miscellaneous sites added by the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) during the primary contaminant inventory.

Floodplain – This is FEMA data for the 100-year floodplains.

Group 1 Sites – These are sites that show elevated levels of contaminants and are not within a priority one area.

Inorganic Priority Area – Priority one areas where greater than 25% of the wells/springs show constituents higher than primary standards or other health standards.

Landfill – Areas of open and closed municipal and non-municipal landfills.

LUST (Leaking Underground Storage Tank) – Potential contaminant source sites associated with leaking underground storage tanks as regulated under RCRA.

Mines and Quarries – Mines and quarries permitted through the Idaho Department of Lands.)

Nitrate Priority Area – Area where greater than 25% of wells/springs show nitrate values above 5 mg/L.

NPDES (National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System) – Sites with NPDES permits. The Clean Water Act requires that any discharge of a pollutant to waters of the United States from a point source must be authorized by an NPDES permit.

Organic Priority Areas – These are any areas where greater than 25% of wells/springs show levels greater than 1% of the primary standard or other health standards.

Recharge Point – This includes active, proposed, and possible recharge sites on the Snake River Plain.

RICRIS – Site regulated under **Resource Conservation Recovery Act (RCRA)**. RCRA is commonly associated with the cradle to grave management approach for generation, storage, and disposal of hazardous wastes.

Sanitary Survey – An onsite review of the water source, facilities, equipment, operation, and maintenance of a public water system for the purpose of evaluating the adequacy of such source, facilities, equipment, operation, and maintenance for producing and distributing safe drinking water.

SARA Tier II (Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act Tier II Facilities) – These sites store certain types and amounts of hazardous materials and must be identified under the Community Right to Know Act.

Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) – The toxic release inventory list was developed as part of the Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know (Community Right to Know) Act passed in 1986. The Community Right to Know Act requires the reporting of any release of a chemical found on the TRI list.

UST (Underground Storage Tank) – Potential contaminant source sites associated with underground storage tanks regulated as regulated under RCRA.

Wastewater Land Applications Sites – These are areas where the land application of municipal or industrial wastewater is permitted by DEQ.

Wellheads – These are drinking water well locations regulated under the Safe Drinking Water Act. They are not treated as potential contaminant sources.

NOTE: Many of the potential contaminant sources were located using a geocoding program where mailing addresses are used to locate a facility. Field verification of potential contaminant sources is an important element of an enhanced inventory.

References Cited

- Great Lakes-Upper Mississippi River Board of State and Provincial Public Health and Environment Managers, 1997.
“Recommended Standards for Water Works.”
- Idaho Division of Environmental Quality Ground Water Program, October 1999. Idaho Source Water Assessment Plan.
- Idaho Department of Environmental Quality. 2003. Design Standards for Public Drinking Water Systems. IDAPA 58.01.08.04.
- Idaho Department of Environmental Quality. Safe Drinking Water Information System State(SDWISS).
- Idaho Department of Environmental Quality Spatial Database Engine (SDE).
- Idaho Department of Environmental Quality, 2006. Source Water Assessment Capture Zone Delineation,
PWS #6120029 – Wisdom Ranch (“A” Spring)

Appendix A: Wisdom Ranch “A” Spring Potential Contaminant Source Inventory

Table 2. Wisdom Ranch “A” Spring potential contaminant sources.

Map ID	Contaminant Description ¹	TOT Zone ² (years)	Source of Information	Potential Contaminants ³
	Dry Creek	3 YR	GIS Map	IOC, VOC, SOC, Microbial Contaminants

¹ Refer To Potential Contaminant Inventory List Of Acronyms And Definitions

²TOT = Time-of-travel (in years) for potential contaminant to reach the spring

³IOC = Inorganic chemical; VOC = Volatile organic chemical; SOC = Synthetic organic chemical

Appendix B Wisdom Ranch “A” Spring Susceptibility Analysis Worksheet

Susceptibility Analysis Formulas

The final scores for the susceptibility analysis were determined using the following formulas:

VOC/SOC/IOC Final Score = (Potential Contaminant/Land Use X 0.818) + System Construction

Microbial Final Score = (Potential Contaminant/Land Use X 1.125) + System Construction

Final Susceptibility Scoring:

0 - 7 Low Susceptibility

8 - 15 Moderate Susceptibility

≥ 16 High Susceptibility

WISDOM RANCH (PWS 6120029): SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT FINAL REPORT

Ground Water Susceptibility Report Public Water System Name: WISDOM RANCH 6120029 Source: "A" Spring Date: 3/22/2006

1. System Construction		SCORE			
Intake structure properly constructed?	YES	0			
Is the water first collected from an underground source?					
Yes = spring developed to collect water from beneath the ground; lower score	YES	0			
No = water collected after it contacts the atmosphere or unknown; higher score					
Total System Construction Score		0 (L)			
2. Potential Contaminant Source / Land Use		IOC Score	VOC Score	SOC Score	Microbial Score
Land Use Zone 1A?	RANGELAND	0	0	0	0
Farm chemical use high?	NO	0	0	0	
IOC, VOC, SOC, or Microbial sources in Zone 1A?	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Total Potential Contaminant Source/Land Use Score - Zone 1A		0	0	0	0
Potential Contaminant / Land Use - ZONE 1B					
Contaminant sources present (Number of Sources)?	YES	1	1	1	1
(Score = # Sources X 2) 8 Points Maximum		2	2	2	2
Sources of Class II or III leacheable contaminants?	YES	1	1	1	
4 Points Maximum		1	1	1	
Zone 1B contains or intercepts a Group 1 Area?	NO	0	0	0	0
Land use Zone 1B Less Than 25% Irrigated Agricultural Land		0	0	0	0
Total Potential Contaminant Source / Land Use Score - Zone 1B		3	3	3	2
Cumulative Potential Contaminant / Land Use Score		3	3	3	2
4. Final Susceptibility Source Score		2	2	2	2
5. Final Spring Ranking		Low	Low	Low	Low

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